

Today

Let the Little Man Pay.
"He's Used to It."
Is the World Pi-block-to?
Oysters, Squirrels, Reed
Birds, Men.

"The germ of infantile paralysis has been definitely found at the Jewish Hospital in Philadelphia." This is bigger news than the war news. If true, it will save in the long run more lives than the war will destroy.

"Is the whole world pi-block-to?" asked the old Eskimo gentleman of Etah, wondering why the white men kill each other in war. Pi-block-to means crazy in Eskimo talk.

Yes, they are, just as thoroughly pi-block-to as anybody we have ever seen.

They are crazy, wild, insane, "meshuggah," as our friend Nathan Straus would put it. And if they keep on, they will also be "meshullah," which is considerably worse than pi-block-to.

"Senate kills high tax on war profit." You know what that means, YOU and other little people will be taxed to pay those high war profits.

The Government must get thousands of millions to pay extortionate war prices. The Senate decides that it would be a pity to let the men that make money out of the war pay their share of the cost of the war. Therefore the little people will pay it, as usual, in taxes.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California is the man who thought that the war profits should be heavily taxed. Eminent conservative Senators thought not. So you will have the pleasure of paying the tax that the munition man will not pay. Keep Hiram Johnson's name in your mind—you will hear about it quite often.

"Open season" for a good many things. The Baltimore Sun tells its readers that they can celebrate Labor Day tomorrow by "tonging" for oysters, or shooting squirrels in trees. In this part of the country you can go after oysters or reed birds as you prefer. But the real sport is in Europe, where it is "open season" for men, women, and children all the year round.

The London Times praises American sailors because they got down on their hands and knees and scrubbed some floors—the English "charwomen" being on strike. "Charwomen" are women that scrub floors because they are poor and old and not quite ready to die. And they are often mothers of "gallant tars." We think our sailors might have found in England better occupation than doing the work of old women on strike. Who gave them the order to scrub those floors—or did they do it just because they could not bear to see dear old England forced to pay fair wages to old women? Secretary Daniels is the kind of man to be interested in this question.

"Perahing's shells had. Defective chlorides spoil third of small-arm ammunition." This is from the Washington Post. A serious matter. What would happen if our men were fighting and suddenly discovered ALL the ammunition to be bad. Are they armed with weapons that would make possible the use of British ammunition, or French ammunition. Or have they special sized weapons that can use only ammunition sent from the United States?

This is an important question. It is utterly preposterous not to give our men rifles and cannon suited to ammunition made in Europe.

Suppose the Germans SHOULD cut off with their submarines all ammunition supplies from here. What would our men do abroad with weapons incapable of using the ammunition of the allies?

Naturally American ammunition gentlemen will use their influence to have our soldiers equipped with weapons that can only use their product.

We do not want to see the American soldiers looking as foolish as the Russians did, when they found that German ammunition makers had carefully sent to Russia ammunition that would not fit Russian weapons.

Look out for absolute and dreadful anarchy in Russia. If a nation of that size loses its head and does not get another head pretty soon trouble is bound to be serious.

Railroads disorganized, no food transported, Kerenky the son of freedom threatening blood and iron. Many a frightened creature in Russia today repeats Heine's despairing cry, "Oh, Freiheit du boomer Traum," which means—Oh, Freedom, thou wicked dream. It doesn't do a little boy any good to dream that he is licking Jeffries. He must first get the muscle. It doesn't do a nation any good to dream that it is free, it must first get the self-control.

"German people sincerely want peace without conquest." That is what they are going to get.

WEATHER:
FAIR
TONIGHT
AND
MONDAY

NUMBER 10,274.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1917.

The Price of This Paper Is
Two Cents

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Papal Delegate Reported To Have Kaiser's Terms 37 HURT IN W., B. AND A. WRECK

SOWING THE SEEDS OF DEMOCRACY

(Copyright: 1917: By John T. McCutcheon.)



"I'd rather have dynamite bombs!" That is what the Kaiser will say when airplanes begin dropping on German soil millions of translations of the President's letter to the Pope. That message dropping is a good idea.

POLICE RESERVES AVERT RACE RIOT, DISPERSE MARINES

Southwest Washington is quiet today after having been on the verge of a race riot at 1:30 o'clock this morning, when several hundred marines marched into that section of the city in a body.

Only the prompt action of Major Pullman, who was called out of bed and ordered the reserves of the First, Second, and Sixth precincts to the scene, prevented bloodshed.

Two Soldiers Cut.

Shortly after midnight two soldiers, Frank Millard, thirty years old, of the Sixth Regiment of Engineers, and William E. Drummond, twenty-two, of the Twelfth Field Artillery, were cut by unknown colored men in a fight at Third and C streets southwest. Millard went to Casualty Hospital. Neither was seriously hurt.

Whether the marines, who, the police say, were stopping at Pennsylvania avenue hotels over Sunday, learned of the cutting is not known, but shortly after 1 o'clock a policeman of the Sixth precinct notified the men from Quantico gathering in large numbers at Fourth and a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Suspecting trouble, he notified his precinct. A few minutes later the marines started in a body down Fourth and a-half street, and the Sixth precinct notified the Fourth precinct.

Near Maryland avenue, the police say, they stopped and congregated in groups. Negroes came from near-by alleys and gathered in little groups, and threats began to pass.

Stones began to fly, and half a dozen shots were fired. The police expressed the belief that the shots came from the windows of houses in Fourth and a-half street and in Maryland avenue occupied by negroes.

Three automobile patrols and a touring car full of detectives drew up. The negroes began to scurry into houses and alleys, and after much persuasion, the police succeeded in inducing the marines to scatter. No arrests were made.

Major Pullman made the following

The Inside Story

Of the scandal which may cause a new shake-up in the French Cabinet. On Page 4.

statement to The Times, commenting on the near race riot in the southwest early this morning:

"Washington is not the place for race riots and I do not believe we will have any here."

"The police acted promptly last night and they are prepared to do all in their power at all times to enforce the law, whether the violators are white or black."

Hard to Place Blame.

Capt. George Williams, of the Fourth precinct, who was in command of the reserves, declared it was impossible to say who was responsible for the original trouble.

"The marines, coming from Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue," he said, "after midnight, are the ones responsible for the near-riotous rioting, however. They had heard of the trouble earlier in the evening, and went there to get revenge on the negroes."

"We saw no drunken marines or soldiers, although many of them appeared to have been drinking."

"Next Saturday night we will be better prepared to maintain order in that section."

Resented an Insult.

Frank Millard, the marine who was most seriously injured during the rioting, said:

"The whole thing is easily explained. I was walking with two other marines when a crowd of about twenty negroes passed, jostling one of my friends into the street. This was resented, and an argument followed, and then the negroes, several of whom were armed with sticks, attacked us. We defended ourselves until the police came."

SERGEANT FOUND DEAD;
TWO GAS JETS OPEN

BROWN SAYS NEW ELEMENT IN ARMY HELPS DEMOCRACY

BY HEYWOOD BROWN.
(Special Copyrighted Cable.)

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, Sept. 2.—"The most important factor in the American army will be discipline," said an officer, shortly after the troops came out to the training camps. "If it has good discipline, it will be a good army; if it has bad discipline, it will be a bad army. I can watch a regiment stand at attention and tell you whether or not it can fight effectively."

The question remains as to what sort of discipline the American army will have. Some observers say that there are two kinds of good discipline—French discipline and English discipline. Under the French system there are let-down periods. Off duty an officer may fraternize with enlisted men to an extent which would scandalize the English army. This is due, in part, to the fact that the armies are composed differently.

Much More Stratified.

The English army is much more stratified than the French. It has, as the American army had before the war, a distinct officers' class. An Englishman of certain education received a commission as a matter of course.

Under the volunteer system, which prevailed at the beginning of the war, the English volunteer of the upper or service middle class did not offer his services until he was prepared to fulfill the duties of an officer.

The French draft, on the other hand, thrust many a distinguished citizen into the ranks. A sergeant in the instruction division here was one of the most popular playwrites in France before the war, and the other day a grimy little man climbed from a coal cart to tell me in perfect English that he had been an assistant professor of romance languages in one of the great American universities—Cornell, I think—before the call came.

Australian discipline and English discipline are vastly different. There is a popular story about an Anzac

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

BONZANO TO SPEAK FOR GERMANY, IS RUMOR HERE

Report Printed by the New York Tribune Details Some of Berlin's Alleged Peace Proposals.

It was rumored today that Mr. Bonzano, the Papal delegate here, had been entrusted with Germany's peace terms for presentation, on the proper occasion, to the American Government.

The rumor could not be verified although it has spread in diplomatic circles.

No Diplomatic Status.

It is known that the Vatican's representative has no diplomatic standing, says the Tribune, and that he probably would seek a secret audience with President Wilson for the prosecution of any further peace efforts by Pope Benedict.

The rumor details some of Germany's alleged peace terms, as follows:

- 1.—Evacuation of Germany of Belgium, with reservations concerning the partitioning of Antwerp with German troops.
- 2.—Evacuation of Serbia, without, however, requiring Austria to cede Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- 3.—No surrender of Italia Irredenta to Italy, but the proclaiming of Trieste as a free port.
- 4.—The constitution of the Kingdom of Poland, without defining the new state's boundaries.
- 5.—Conferring autonomy upon Lorraine, but Germany maintaining possession of Alsace.

Declared to Be Absurd.

In French official circles the discussion of such an arrangement as that proposed for Alsace and Lorraine was declared to be absurd. In Italian official quarters the rumored terms were also considered impossible, even as a basis for discussion.

It was authoritatively stated today for the first time in the highest Italian official circles that "Italy will not consent to any peace conference which does not accept as a condition sine qua non the re-establishment of the Polish nationality in all its integrity, the complete freedom of, and fullest indemnification for, Belgium, the evacuation of Serbia, with the cession to Serbia of her two stolen provinces, Bosnia and Herzegovina; the creation of an independent Albania, the complete and absolute freedom of Montenegro, the evacuation of Roumania, together with the cession to her of Transylvania, the repulsion of the Turks from Europe and the restitution to Italy of the provinces of Italia Irredenta on its northern frontier and along the eastern coast of the Adriatic."

Conditions Agreed On.

It was asserted that these conditions had been agreed upon by all the entente powers.

"If, therefore," said a diplomat today, "such peace terms as Germany is reported to have forwarded to us, signed by the Vatican, and which are said to be in the possession of Monsignor Bonzano for presentation to the American officials exist in fact there can be no doubt that they will meet with the same fate as the Pope's proposals, except there would be no ceremony attending the demise."

5-CENT LOAF NO NEARER,
SAYS MASTER BAKER

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 2.—"The statement that the five-cent loaf of bread to weigh fourteen ounces is brought nearer by fixing of prices for the 1917 wheat crop is unwarranted."

This statement, credited to Sam F. McDonald, of Memphis, head of the National Association of Master Bakers, was given out at publicity headquarters of the association here.

A reduction in the price of wheat bread is out of the question, the statement says.

SHOOT CHILDREN AND SELF.

LORAIN, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Edward Hazan is dying in a hospital here after having shot and killed his two children and then turned the revolver upon himself. Hazan committed the deed on the porch of his wife's home, after having asked her to drop divorce proceedings. The children he shot were a three-year-old son and a five-month-old daughter.

MRS. GOULD GIVES \$500 FOR TIMES SOLDIERS' SMOKES



MRS. GEORGE J. GOULD.

My Dear Mr. Brisbane:

It gives me great pleasure to enclose my check for \$500 for The Times Tobacco Fund. This is the amount paid by visitors to Georgian Court, who have recently contributed a small amount for war charities in return for permission to visit Georgian Court, our place at Lakewood, which they find interesting. As you know, we have had it open free to the public heretofore. But we felt that at this time many would be glad to pay a small admission for a war fund—and here is the first installment of that fund. I send it with my best wishes, to The Washington Times to buy tobacco for the soldiers in Europe.

Yours sincerely,

EDITH GOULD.

ALLIES READY FOR GREAT OFFENSIVE ON THREE FRONTS

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A gigantic allied offensive on three fronts is impending.

On the Italian front, General Cadorna is driving ahead on the Bains plateau and edging nearer and nearer to Trieste. With no signs of let-up, the Italians are continuing their advance, the Austrians steadily falling back.

After a week of comparative inactivity on the British and French fronts, due largely to the rainy weather, the allied guns are booming again, the bombardment gradually increasing in its intensity.

Attacks Deemed Near.

On the British front the bombardment has reached such an intensity that vigorous infantry attacks are expected very soon.

In the Alsace region the French troops are preparing for new attacks. The German advance on the Russo-Roumanian front seems to be checked. The Roumanians in the Pokashani region have repulsed a ferocious attack. Field Marshal von Mackensen's drive against the Moldavian lines seems to have spent its force.

Baltimore & Ohio To Chicago

Shortest route and with no change of cars. Four solid all-steel trains leave Washington daily with new coaches and excellent dining car service. The "Chicago Limited," 1:45 P.M. and "Chicago Special," at 7:47 P.M., have Pullman drawing room compartment and library observation sleeping cars. The "Middle West Express," at 9:10 A.M. and "Chicago Express," at 12:03 night, have Pullman drawing room sleepers.—Adv.

CAR HITS ANOTHER HIDDEN IN EARLY FOG

Company Blames Motorman for Pushing on Through Fog on Short Headway—Safety Devices Work Well.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Thirty-seven persons were injured, three seriously, and two steel cars wrecked early today in a rear-end collision on the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis electric line near Pumphrey's Station, about seven miles from Baltimore, during the heavy fog.

Some of the injured were taken to Camp Meade, at Admiral, for treatment.

Blames Second Motorman.

Three of the injured are now confined to the University Hospital here, suffering from contusions and lacerations and shock. The remaining persons were treated at the hospital and were later removed to their homes.

In an announcement made a short time after the accident James J. Doyle, vice president and general manager of the Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis electric line, stated that the wreck was due to the "carelessness" of the motorman on the second train. It is understood, according to the railroad officials, that he was running at an "excessive rate of speed" during the fog, at the same time knowing that there was a train just a short distance ahead of his car.

According to the officials of the line, Motorman Hartshorn, of Baltimore, was in charge of the train which crashed into the rear end of the first train.

The accident occurred during a heavy fog near Pumphrey's Station, just a short distance from Pumphrey's Station. Both trains were carrying scores of workmen to Camp Meade.

Conductor Ahead Gave Warning.

The first train, in charge of Motorman Cook, Conductor Crieghan, and brakeman Kerr, left Baltimore at 3:35, and the second train, in charge of Motorman Hartshorn, Conductor Snyder, and brakeman Duran, left seven minutes later.

According to the passengers on the first train, it was proceeding at a moderate rate of speed. When but a short distance from Pumphrey's Station, Conductor Crieghan heard the approach of the second train and immediately gave the warning. A second later there was a tremendous crash, followed by the splintering of windows in the rear part of the first train and in the first car of the second train.

General Manager Doyle, who lives but a short distance from the scene of the accident, was immediately summoned and took charge of removing the injured to this city. Two of the trains on the line, bound from Washington, were flagged and the majority of the injured were placed on board and brought to the University Hospital, in this city. Eight others proceeded to Camp Meade, where they were treated at the camp hospital.

It was found that Geary, Graef, and Bedworth were the most seriously injured. They remained at the hospital.

The other passengers injured were given treatment and later taken to their homes.

Traffic on the line was tied up for several hours after the accident.

General Manager Doyle gave out the following statement for the company:

"Motorman Hartshorn should have been more careful. From what I have learned of the accident up to the present time, he is apparently at fault, as he was traveling at an excessive rate of speed in a heavy fog. I have censured him and will make an official report on the accident tomorrow."

Motorman Estimates Low Speed.

In reply to the statement issued by General Manager Doyle concerning the accident, Motorman Hartshorn, in a report to the trainmaster at the Naval Academy Junction, declared that his train was running at a rate of thirty miles an hour. He declined to make any statement in reference to his "apparent carelessness" in running at a rapid rate of speed through the fog, knowing that another train was just ahead.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1.)